
CHAPTER – III
PROFILE OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES IN PATAN TALUKA.

CHAPTER – III

**PROFILE OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN PATAN TALUKA.**

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Physical features
- 1.3 Natural Resources
- 1.4 Forest Resources
- 1.5 Social economic development
- 1.6 Agriculture
- 1.7 Industry
- 1.8 Co-operative movement
- 1.9 Transport
- 1.10 Health
- 1.11 Conclusion

CHAPTER – III
PROFILE OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN
PATAN TALUKA.

3.1 Introduction

Satara district is situated partly in the Bhima river basin and partly in the Krishna River basin. Khandala, Phaltan and Man tahsils are situated in the Bhima river basin. While the rest of the tahsils are situated in upper Krishna basin. The district has an area of 10492sq Kilometers. It lies between $17^{\circ} - 5'$ and $18^{\circ} - 11'$ North latitude and $73^{\circ} - 33'$ and $74^{\circ} - 54'$ east longitude.

Patan Taluka lies between $17^{\circ} - 20'$ north latitude and $73^{\circ} - 50'$ east longitude on the Karad – Chiplun roads at the junction of the Koyana and Kera rivers, about twenty five miles south west of Satara.

According to 2001 census Patan Taluka has an area of 1330sq Kilometers and population of 297591 the density of population is 224 persons per sq Kilometers. It has 12.7 percent of the area and 10.61 Percents of the population of the district. It is third largest Taluka in Satara district with respect to area and as well as fourth places in population. The Taluka Comprises 344 Villages and urban places. Patan is the Headquarters. Jaoli and Satara surround Patan taluka. Taluka of Satara district on the north, Sangli district on the south, Karad Taluka of Satara district on the east and Chiplun Taluka of Ratnagiri district on the west.

3.2 Physical features

The noteworthy feature of Patan is that it is located amidst the Sahyadri ranges. The main range of Sahyadri with the length of 96 Kilometers from north to south forms the west in boundary of Patan Taluka. Hills in the district are very low. Barren and rugged except near Mahabaleshwar and Koyana valley. The most important hills of Sahyadri are Chandoli, Dategad, Gunvantgad, Bhairavgad, and Jangli – jaygad all except the first are fortified.

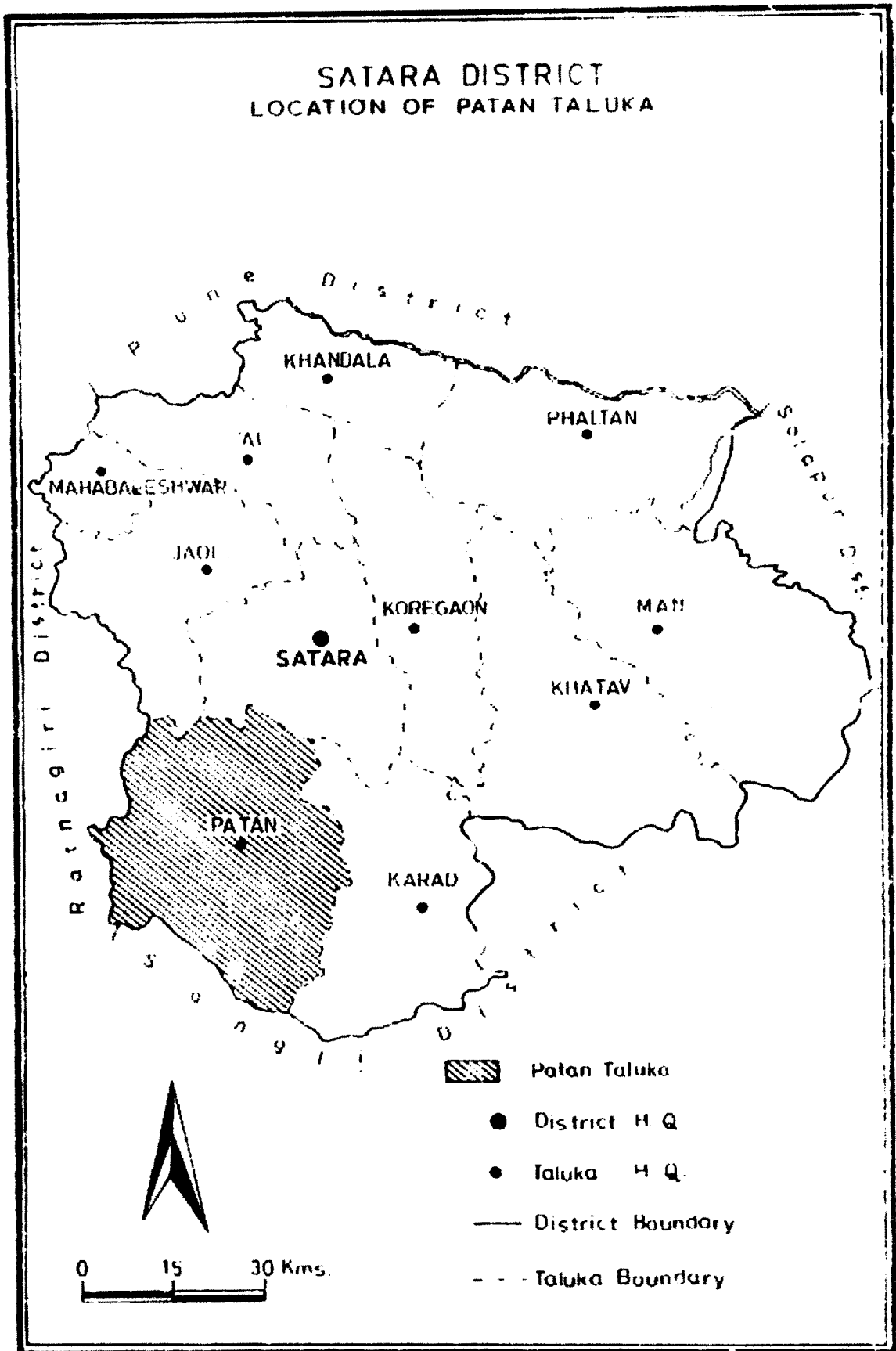
The soil of Patan Taluka is red laterite along the whole mountain range comprising of the entire Koyana Valley. Thin and poor on the hill slopes but get richer where natural or artificial terracing has accumulated soil with vegetable matter drained by rainwater's. Rich black soil is found in the lands of valley of Koyana, Kapna, Kera, Tarli and Morna Rivers.

As Patan Taluka has been surrounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges there flow many rivers, which have made this area fertile. The rivers Kapana, Kera, Tarli, Morana, Wangmand are the tributaries of Koyana River, which have made their way through this Taluka. Koyana is a principle river of this Taluka and the target feeder of the Krishna River. It rises on the west side of the Mahabaleshwar plateau, runs toward south up to Helwak in Patan Taluka where the famous Koyana dam has been built. On this dam electric waterpower project is situated near to dam wall in Koyananagar and three underground waterpower projects are situated in Navaja, Pophali and Alore. Due to this power project it has become the largest project in Asia.

3.3 Natural Resources

Building stone and little iron deposits in the periphery & about 30 villages in Patan Taluka are the only underground treasure. Building stone, sand of good quality & limestone from Patan Taluka are widely used.

SATARA DISTRICT LOCATION OF PATAN TALUKA



3.4 Forest resources

The mountain ranges of Sahyadri are rich in forest. The trees like black wood, Jamblun, Teak Jack, Clearing nut, Mango, Hirda, Apta and Tembhurni are seen everywhere in the Taluka. Some trees of this region are of vital importance in the Ayurvedic medicines. Even today Garudwel, Kalavi, Ascend, Vekhand, Tisli, Muradpot, Mepper, Behda, Marking nuts, Embica Myrobalan and Temalpatra are widely used in Ayurvedic medicines. All these medicinal herbs and trees are found in Patan Taluka.

3.5 Socio Economic Development Education

Education is one of the most vital factors for shaping and forming the personality of human beings. Education, which disciplines our emotions enables to understand the realities and analyze it and develop rational power is most important from the standpoint of the shaping of individual attitude and values. It was in 1956, the first primary school was started in Patan. But by 1918 there were twelve primary schools in this Taluka. Karamveer Bhaurao Patil sows the dream of education. He started 193 primary schools during his active life. After the emergence of Balasaheb Desai, the mass leader and a champion of the cause of people of Patan. 89 new primary schools made a further penetration into the remote places by 1981 there were 404 primary schools. The first middle school comes into being at Gandhi hill in 1948. In the nineteen fifties 28 middle schools were started. By 1981 there were 31 middle schools. The growth of education gradually covered the area of collegiate education by the establishment of Arts, Commerce and Science College, at Patan in 1969 followed by a similar college at Talmavale. In due course of time three junior colleges & D. Ed Colleges also were opened. Now in 2004 in Patan Taluka 478 primary schools where first to fourth class students are taught. 146 another primary schools where first to fourth-class students are taught. There are 59 middle schools, 12 higher secondary schools, 2 senior colleges, one B.Ed collage one D.Ed College, & 2 Industrial training

schools. Thus the Taluka, which was once almost neglected & backward in, spread of literacy, made rapid strides in this regard.

3.6 Agriculture: -

The fertile soil of Patan was underutilized for decades together before nineteen fifties, Advanced technology, better seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides etc. were almost out of use by the farmers the Principal crop of the Taluka is rice, sugarcane, kharif and rabbi jawar, groundnuts, wheat, etc. For the sake of providing a market for agricultural products. A taluka level marketing federation was established in 1958. To improve the irrigation facilities, completed 28 small irrigation projects were completed by 1971. As a result, the farmers are producing cash crop like sugarcane and groundnuts on a large scale.

Land utilization record shows that only 52.10 percent of the total land is under cultivation. Patan Taluka is vast but mostly a hilly region. Total land is 1,40,364.97 hectares; out of this only 73,140 hectares area are used for agricultural purpose. The uncultivated land is used for cattle grazing. At independent time two veterinary aid centers are functioning in Patan Taluka. The first veterinary hospital was started in 1948 in Ramapur. Later in 1956 new hospital of the kind were started at Dhebewadi and Tarle and cattle breeding center was open at Helwak in 1963 with sub centers at Malharpeth and Chaphal after that number of cattle hospitals and cattle breeding centers are increased. In 2003-04 in Patan Taluka there were five local cattle hospitals, twelve primary cattle health centers and one mobile cattle hospital, 18 breeding centers.

3.7 Industry

The Koyana electric grid scheme is unique feature of the Taluka. It is an important landmark in the industrial development of the taluka. District and area of southern Maharashtra. It the biggest hydroelectric project in Maharashtra.

It is encouraged industrial growth and rural electrification in the taluka. Attention was, therefore given to the development of industrial base and on the resources of Patan taluka to absorb the unemployed and under employed within the region. Balasaheb Desai Co. Operative Sugar factory at Marali was started in October 1969, on the bank of Koyana river. Brick industry is making progress at the same time, Building stone minds are emerging, Saw mills and rice mills are also started in Patan and Dhebewadi. Bakery is an additional activity at Patan, Dhebewadi, Koyana, Malharpeth and Tarle.

Now a days many types of industries like Wind power project, Co- Operative housing societies, Agricultural industries Oil mill, rice mill, food processing industries are generating wealth.

3.8 Co-operative Movement

Co-operative moment in this Taluka has attained considerable importance during recent years on account of its numerous activities like extension of Agricultural credit, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, salary earners societies etc. Co-operative movement has made good in progress in Patan taluka. In 2004 there were 99 primary agricultural credit societies, eleven salary servant societies, 199 dairy Co-operatives societies, 02 agricultural service societies, 22 labours societies, four housing societies, four weavers societies, two primary Co-operative banks, 87 waters supply societies, one central consumer stores, two consumer stores, two student consumer stores one water supply federation, one credit societies federation, one sugar factory at Marali, nine other industrial societies in the Co-operative sector, 88 non agriculture credit societies one Taluka Kharedi Vikri sangh, two primary food flower vegetable marketing societies, twelve industrial Co-operative societies. Look all these Co-operative societies an apex society by name Patan Taluka supervision union has also been established.

3.9 Transport

Before independence Karad-Chiplun road was only tar and well built road. After the establishment of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation road construction activities got a momentum even in Patan Taluka to facilitate road transport arrangement up to as many places as possible. There are three categorizes of road. Firstly, major district road, under this category there are two roads.

1. Dhebewadi – Sanbur and Kashil – Pal – Tarale.
2. Secondly other district roads under this category following roads are included

1. Dhebewadi – Umarkanchan – Jinti
2. Gudhe – Kalgaon
3. Patan – Mandure
4. Garawade – Morgiri
5. Charegaon – Padloshi
6. Nisare – Marul
7. Tarle – Ghot
8. Patan – Nade – Dhebewadi
9. Tarle – Dhoroshi – Jalav – Mandure.

3. Third category is of village road under which the following important roads are included.

1. Patan – Morgiri – Gureghar.
2. Nune – Murud
3. Hawalewadi – Marul divashi
4. Patan – Walmiki
5. Patan – Dervan – Dadoli – Khonoli – Gujarwadi
6. Patan – Ker – Chopadi.
7. Sang wad – Belwade – Aaddev
8. Janugadewadi– Kadhane
9. Mendheghar – Neral

These roads developed after 1962.

3.10 Health

In case of medical facilities the British government for many years neglected this Taluka. It is only after independence that attention was given by the Government to provide medical facilities. The first two health centers were started in 1958 at Patan & in 1960 at Dhebewadi. A few sub-centers were also opened later on. During 1983-85 ten new Primary health centers were started at Marali, Morgiri, Tarle, Chaphal, Murud, Malharpeth, Karad, Koyananagar, Kalgon and salve. Like this new

Sub-centers also were started in the Taluka. An immunization against small pox, malaria & cholera was started by these centers. Patan Taluka is one of the leading Talukas in the state to adopt vigorously the planning program and has got many prizes and medals for commendable work of propaganda. Implementation of family planning scheme of the government. In this Taluka rural hospital was established on 25/03/1986 and it is started from 16/05/1993. Now day's health facilities are being provided in one rural hospital, 13 primary health centers and 42 sub centers.

3.11 Conclusion

The foregoing factual details of Patan Taluka create an impression that though located amidst hilly tract. The Taluka has acquired important infra-structural facilities like major road links, educational and health center facilities, electricity and few industrial units based on resources, it is true that available infra-structural network is inadequate. However, it has helped in mending the overall outlook of the people so as to accept new thoughts and programmes in different areas of their politico – socio – economic life. This is, of course, a very general observation, it should not, at the same time, impress anybody that the people of Patan Taluka are very much receptive to the novelties. It all means that there is good awareness for change in their mode of life and so the change is gradually visible.

Reference:

1. Prof. – Zulzule G. S. Thesis, 'A Study of rural population in Patan Taluka' submitted to Shivaji University Kolhapur, in November 1985, P. 21,22.
2. Government of Maharashtra, Satara District Gazetteer Directorate of Government printing and publication, Maharashtra state Bombay, 1963, P. 08
3. Ghalsasi S. D. 'Geet Amuchya Utkarshache', Patan taluka Panchiyat samiti Patan, 1972, P. 12.
4. Medical Officer, rural hospital Patan